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# Energy Storage Systems Analysis Laboratory – Cell, Module, and Integrated Systems

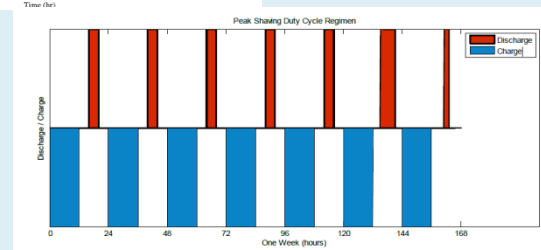
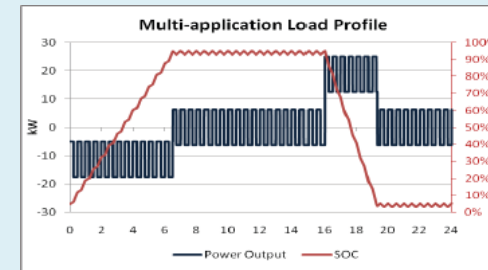
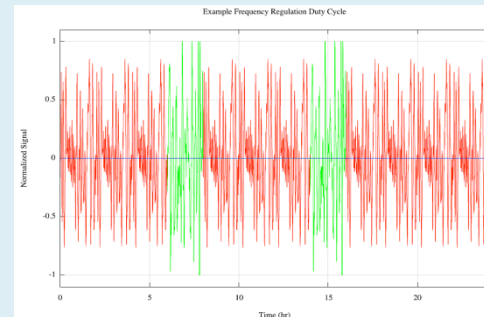
9/10/2014 David Rosewater, Summer Ferreira, Ben Schenkman,  
Josh Lamb, Roy Lopez, Victor Chavez, Wes Baca, Tieshia Francis



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000

# Project Overview:

## Development and Application of New Protocols and Analysis Methods



## Protocol Development



## System Analysis



## Cell / Module Analysis



# Project Overview: Infrastructure

## The Energy Storage Systems Analysis Laboratory (ESSAL)

*Providing reliable, independent, third party analysis and verification of advanced energy technologies for cell to MW systems*

### Cells and Modules



72V 1000A Bitrode (2 Channels)

#### Cell, Battery and Module Analysis

- 14 channels from 36 V, 25 A to 72 V, 1000 A for battery to module performance analysis
- Over 125 channels; 0 V to 10 V, 3 A to 100+ A for cell performance analysis
- Potentiostat/galvanostats for spectral impedance
- Multimeters, shunts and power supply for high precision testing
- Temperature chambers

### Fully Integrated Systems

#### Lab Analysis



#### Energy Storage Test Pad (ESTP)

- Scalable from 5 KW to 1 MW, 480 VAC, 3 phase
- 1 MW/1 MVAR load bank for either parallel microgrid, or series UPS operations
- Subcycle metering in feeder breakers for system identification and transient analysis
- Thermal imaging
- System Safety Analysis (new)

#### Field Analysis (new)



#### Remote Data Acquisition System (RDAS)

- Portable, Modular, Remotely Reconfigurable, and outdoor-ready
- Subcycle metering
- Tractable calibration
- Command Signal Ready for Grid Operator Simulation
- No control over grid conditions



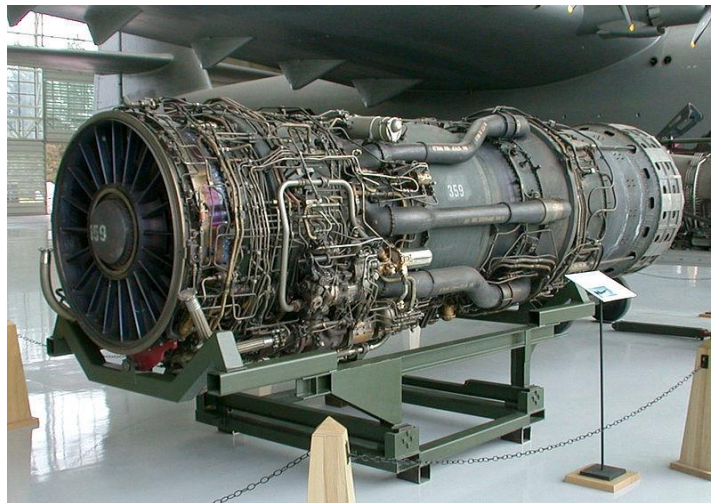
# Project Overview: Scope (**Jet Analogy**)

Activity

Analogy

Capability

## Cells and Module Analysis



By Greg Goebel [CC-BY-SA-2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

- Adjustable Environmental Conditions
- Control Signals and
- Components need to perform reliably

## System Laboratory Analysis



By Judson Brohmer/USAF [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

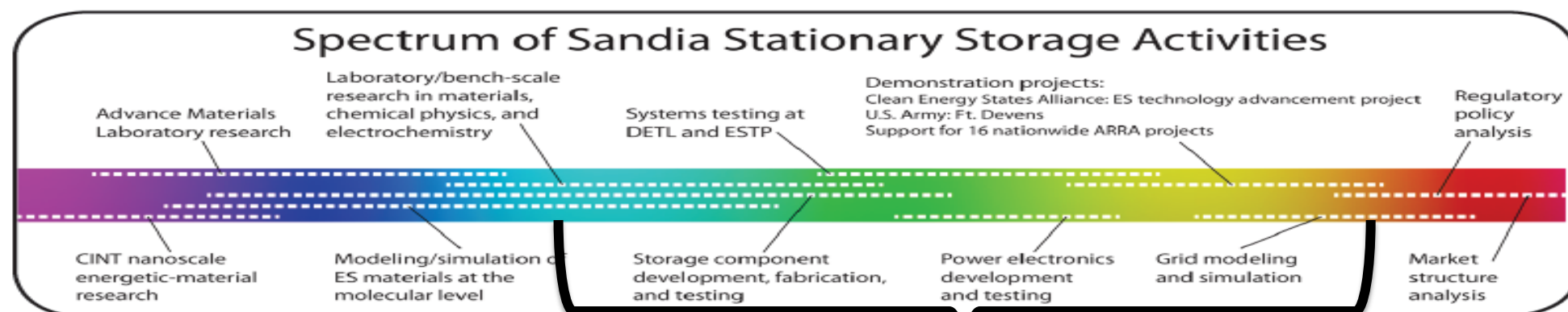
- Adjustable Grid Conditions
- Simulated Control Signals
- Components need to perform reliably

## Demonstration and Field Analysis



By Aero Icarus from Zürich, Switzerland [CC-BY-SA-2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

- Real World Grid and Environmental Conditions
- Real World Control Signals
- Interconnection Requirements
- Maintenance



Range of the ESSAL

# Grid Energy Storage System Analysis

- Cell Performance Analysis
  - Altairnano, EnCell
- Pack and String Analysis
  - Aquion, EastPenn
- On-Site System Analysis
  - TransPower, EPC Power, Raytheon
- In-Field System Analysis
  - UniEnergy Technologies (UET)
- Wide Area Control of ESS
  - SunSpec Alliance, MESA, Ideal Power
- Safety Protocol Development
- Stacked Services Degradation Analysis
  - DNV-GL
- DOE Performance Protocol Review

## Research Partners





# Cell Performance Analysis:

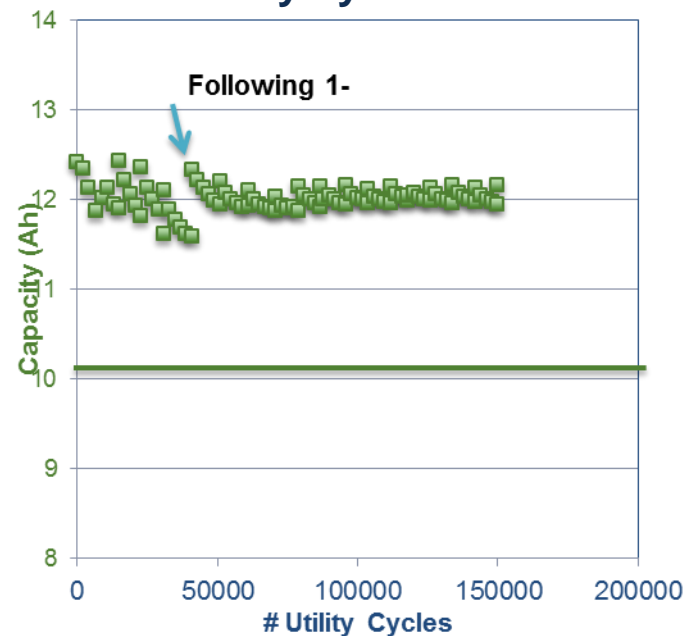
Partners: Altairnano, EnCell

## Cycle Life Analysis

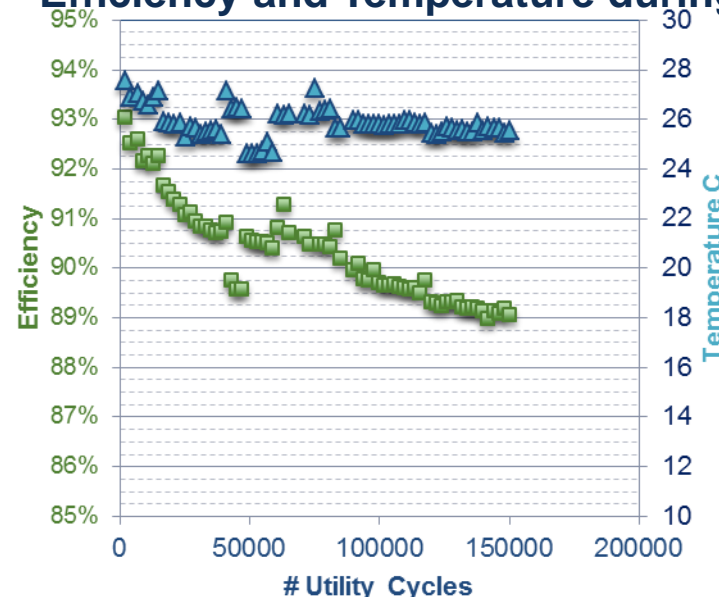
### 11 Ah Altairnano Lithium titanate pouch cell

- 150K+ cycles
- 2% capacity loss
- 5% energy efficiency drop

### 2C 10% Utility cycles without rests



### Efficiency and Temperature during Cycling

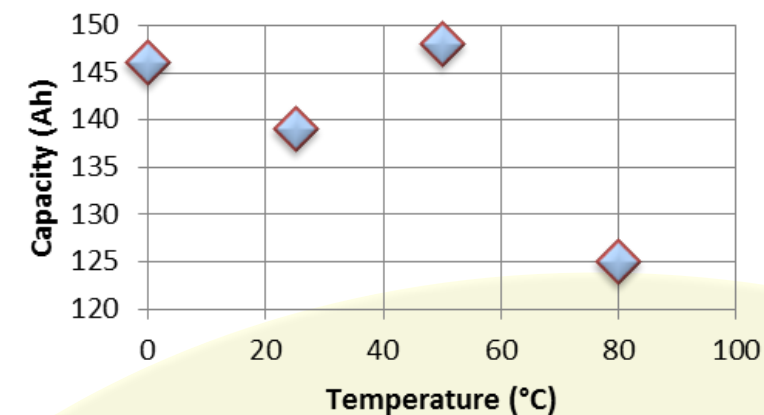


## EnCell Alpha Cell Characterization (OE Funded)

Evaluated Alpha design of an EnCell rechargeable nickel alkaline battery

- Average capacity of 133 Ah at ambient temperature
- 20% self discharge after 28 days

### Capacity as a Function of Temperature



[SAND2014-17462](#)

### Office of Electricity support

Applied for testing of Beta design cells

## Manufacturer Funded WFO

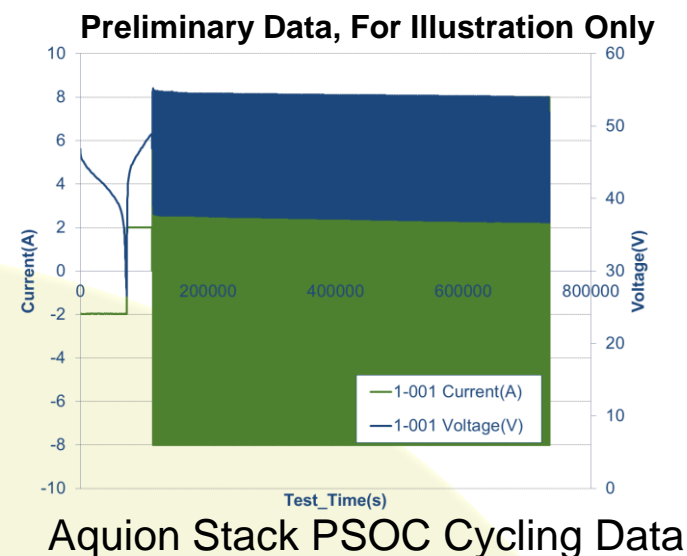
Evaluated Beta design of an EnCell rechargeable nickel alkaline battery

- Average capacity of 139 Ah at ambient temperature
- 10% self discharge after 28 days
- FY '14 beta testing to begin for life cycle testing

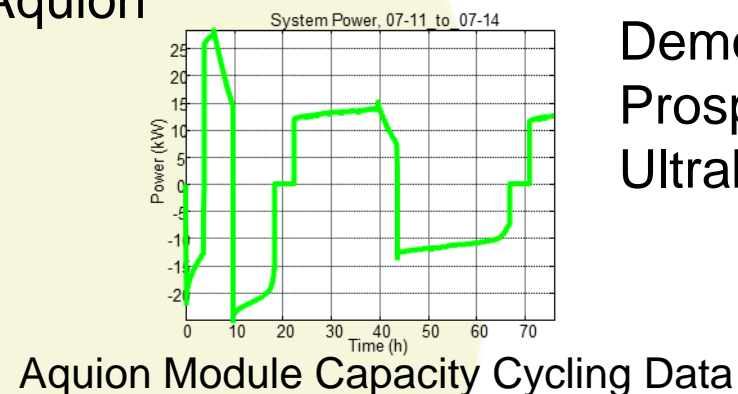
Longevity and reliability of cell chemistries identified through dedicated lab capabilities can inform resource allocation at the larger scale, especially in established markets such as Li-ion

# Pack and String Analysis

## Aquion single stack Cycling at Sandia



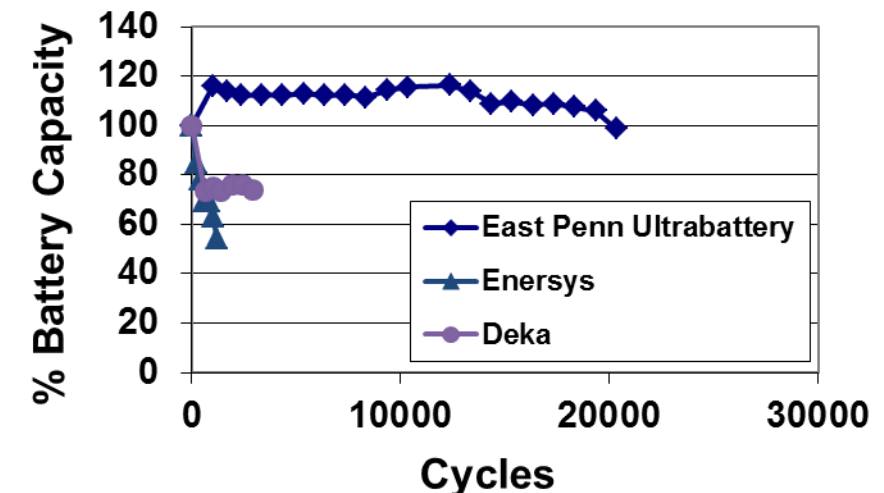
## Supporting analysis of 11 modules (132 Stacks total) Cycling at Aquion



Long term cycling of Aquion begun at Sandia while Aquion designs and tests larger scale systems at their headquarters. Data shared-cycling data can inform design of limits for long term longevity of systems and can inform DOE OE of possible use-cases.

Dramatically longer life in Ultrabattery® Pb-acid compared to more traditional Pb-acid batteries

## Lead-Acid PSOC Cycle Life



After a two years of operation in the field we can now compare the laboratory data for power cycling to the demonstration power cycling for this design

Demonstration of the technology through the PNM Prosperity site 0.5 MW/0.35 MWh power smoothing Ultrabatteries



Figure 1: PNM Prosperity energy-storage project.



# On-Site System Analysis

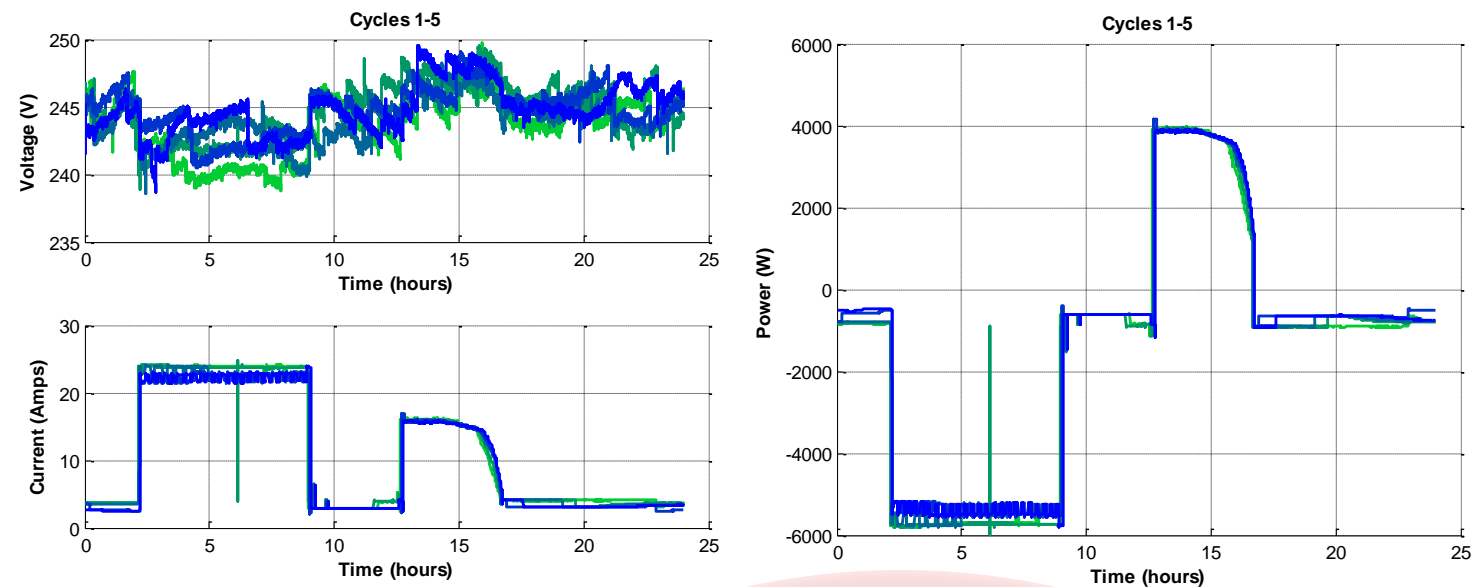
Partner: Raytheon

5kW, 20kWh, Zinc-Bromide Flow Battery System



Installation of the Raytheon RK10 at ESSAL

Preliminary Data, For Illustration Only



## Performance Analysis

- Capacity (per DOE protocol)
- Peak Shaving (per DOE protocol)
- Power Quality

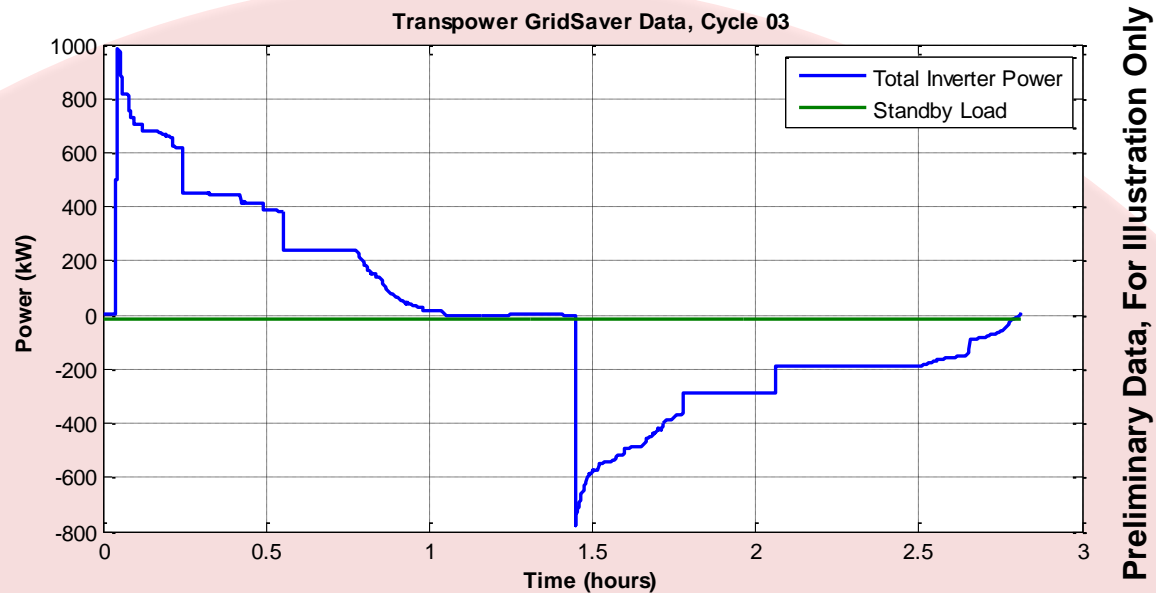
## Project Status

- Accepted Proposal, February 2014
- System Installed, August 2014
- Started Data Collection August 2014
- Data processing in progress



# On-Site System Analysis

## TransPower: 1MW, 500kWh Lithium-Ion Energy Storage System



### Performance Analysis

- Capacity (per DOE protocol)
- Regulation (per DOE protocol, 2hr)
- Response Rate (per DOE protocol)
- Power Quality

### System Safety Analysis

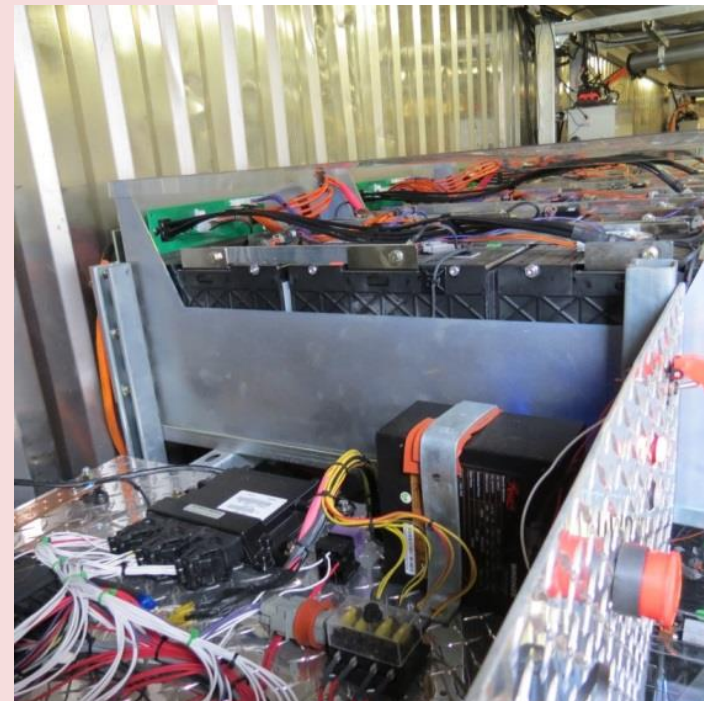
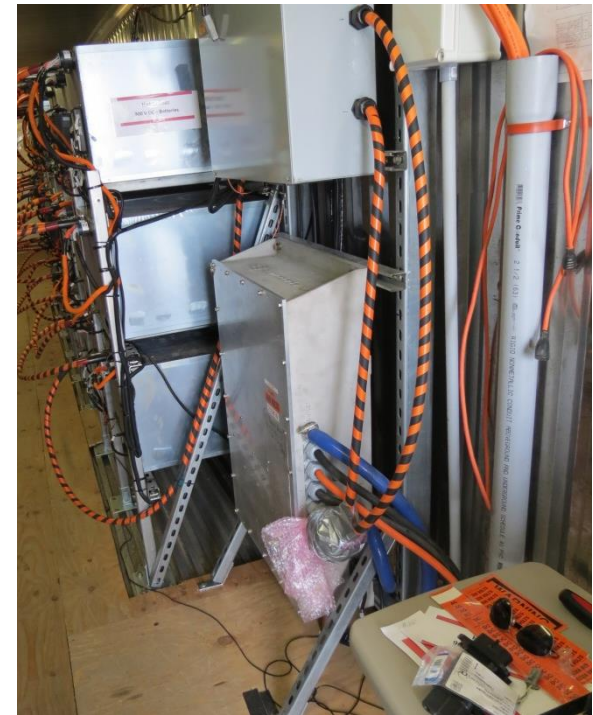
- Initial Safety Review

### Project Status

- Accepted Proposal, February 2014
- System Installed, June 2014
- Initial safety review completed, July 2014
- Started Data Collection August 2014
- Data processing and analysis in progress



Installation of TransPower Grid Saver at ESSAL



String F in GridSaver



String E (top) and  
D (bottom) in GridSaver



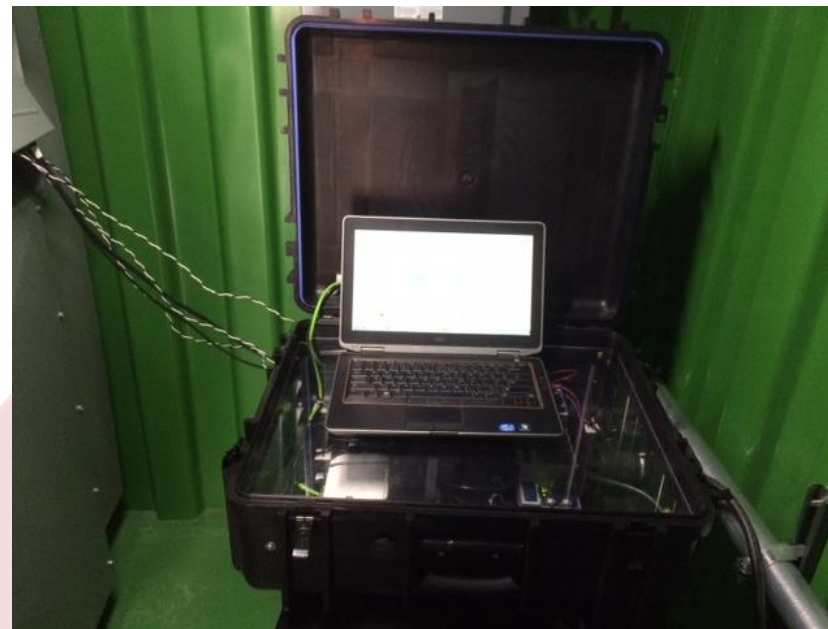
# In-Field System Analysis

Partner: UniEnergy Technologies (UET)

600kW, 2.2MWh, Vanadium-Redox Flow Battery System



UET system in Washington



RDAS In-Place, Acquiring Data



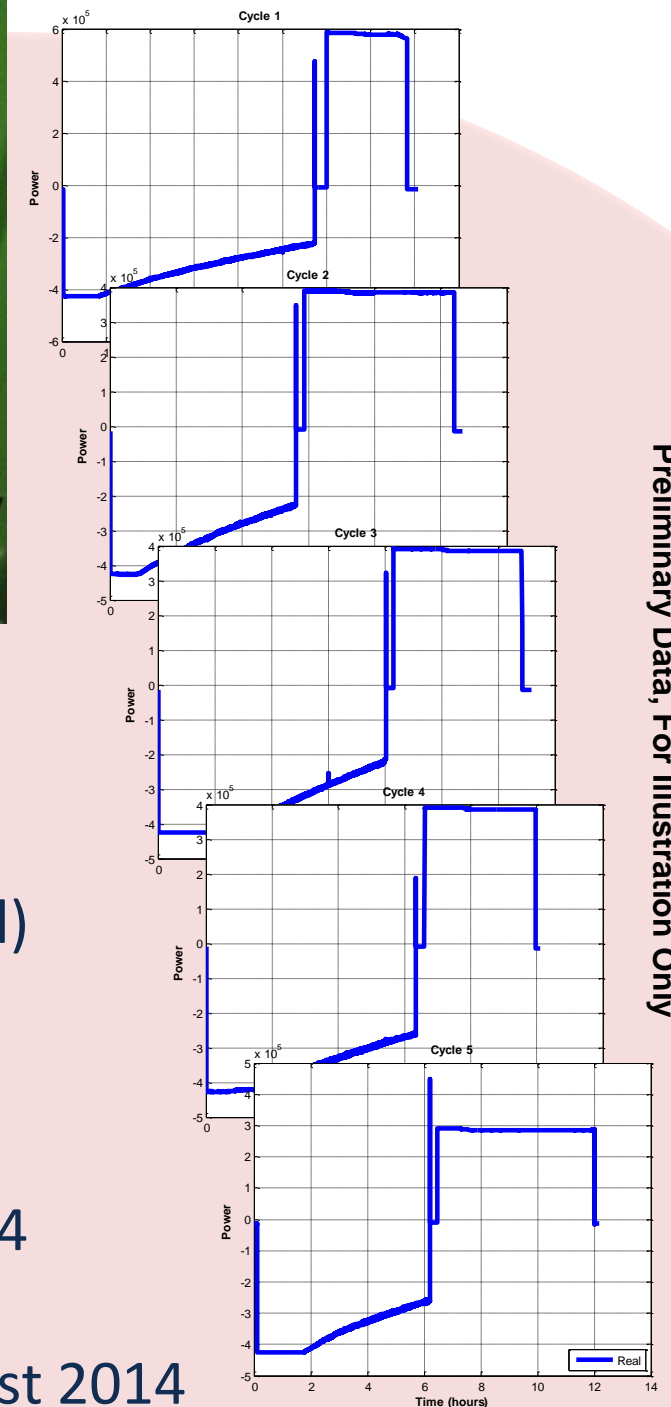
Rick Winter (left), David Rosewater (right)

## Performance Analysis

- Capacity (per DOE protocol)
- Regulation (per DOE protocol)
- Peak Shaving (sinewave)
- Power Quality

## Project Status

- Accepted Proposal, April 2014
- Installed RDAS, May 2014
- Started Data Collection August 2014
- Data processing in progress



Preliminary Data, For Illustration Only



# Wide Area Communication for ESS

Partners: SunSpec Alliance, Modular Energy Storage Architecture (MESA), Ideal Power Converters 30kW, Bi-Directional Inverter

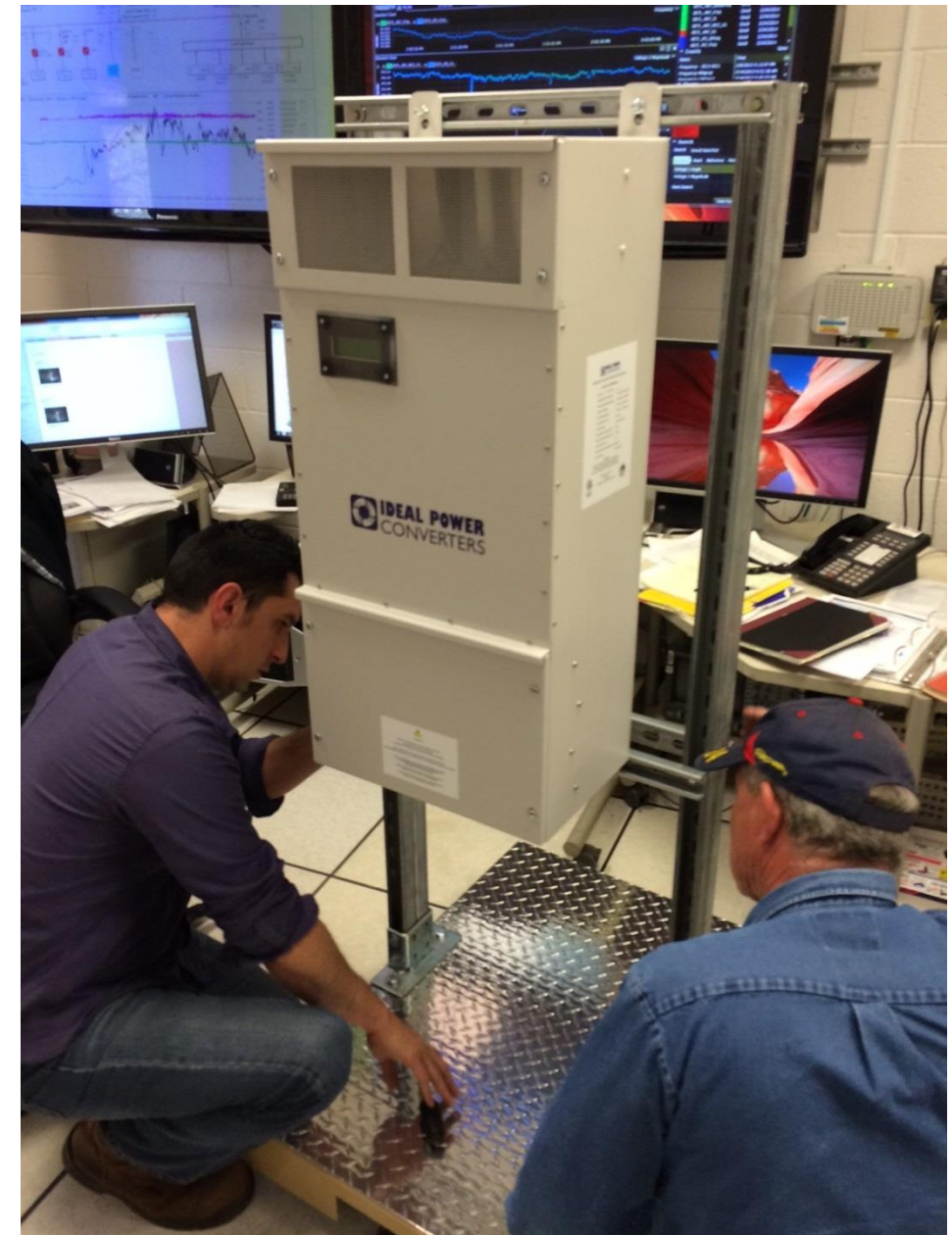


## Performance Analysis

- Communication interface
  - Interoperability
- Conversion Efficiency
- Power Quality

## Project Status

- Inverter Installed, February 2014
- Started Data Collection, March 2014
- Hardware issues incurred delays
- Plan for analysis to restart in FY15



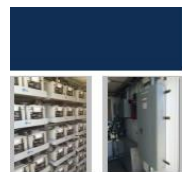


Installation of the IBC-30kW-480 at ESSAL

# Safety Protocol Development

## Safety Engineering Protocols for ESS

- System-Theoretic Accident Model and Processes (STAMP)



### Applying STPA to a Battery Energy Storage System

Energy Storage System Safety and STPA  
Battery energy storage systems have experienced a few high-profile accidents in recent history, reducing customer confidence and slowing market growth. As the density of batteries installed in energy storage systems increases in response to demands for greater performance and reduced footprint, the probabilistic design methodologies of the last century become less able to effectively identify and communicate hazards. Wide adoption of hazardous analysis techniques such as Systems-Theoretic Process Analysis (STPA), which include causal perspectives border than simple probabilistic chains of events, could help improve the safety design culture of the stationary energy storage industry, hopefully preventing what happened on Oahu from happening again elsewhere.




Figure 1 Battery Energy Storage Fire at Kahuku Wind-Energy Storage Farm, Oahu Hawaii, August 1st 2012  
(From [www.hawaiienergynews.com](http://www.hawaiienergynews.com) courtesy: Jay Armstrong)

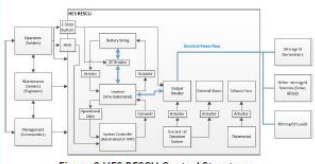


Figure 2 HES RESCU Control Structure

The HES RESCU  
The Hybrid Energy System, Rugged Energy Storage Container Unit (HES RESCU) is a Lead-Acid battery energy storage system designed and built by GS Battery and EPC Power to optimize energy production and use in a military Forward Operating Base (FOB). This application of STPA serves as a test of how well the technique is able to identify and communicate the unique hazards of large scale energy storage systems.

Select Lines from STPA Step 1			
Factor or Component	Control Action	Not Providing Causes Hazard	Providing Causes Hazard
Operator	Response to an alarm	Not responding to a fire alarm if it is caused from a component or event from the unit to nearby structures	Operator responding to a fire alarm if it is caused from a component or event from the unit to nearby structures
Maintenance	Replacing replacement parts	Not replacing, not being able to replace, or not knowing how to replace the system will lead to the system being degraded to failure. (See line of related)	Replacement parts can be faulty and can lead to a hazard
System Controller	Conduct a "Normal Charge"	Operation in this mode should not exceed any of the limits of the system components including cables, voltage, and temperature	Operation in this mode should not exceed any of the limits of the system components including cables, voltage, and temperature
Fire and 112 detection system	Commanded Alarms to Activate	If there is either a fire or a buildup of H2 and the alarm does not activate the operators would not know that action must be taken	This system should be designed along with the system and should remain in operation as long as the system is in operation. The alarm should sound along with the output temperature warning
Extinct. Pass	Activate	The temperature of the battery must be managed in order to prevent an operational fire	If the battery is too cold then the alarm could cause further damage

Select Results from STPA Step 2			
Factor or Component	Control Action	Not Providing Causes Hazard	Providing Causes Hazard
Operator	Response to an alarm	Not responding to a fire alarm if it is caused from a component or event from the unit to nearby structures	Operator responding to a fire alarm if it is caused from a component or event from the unit to nearby structures
Maintenance	Replacing replacement parts	Not replacing, not being able to replace, or not knowing how to replace the system will lead to the system being degraded to failure. (See line of related)	Replacement parts can be faulty and can lead to a hazard
System Controller	Conduct a "Normal Charge"	Operation in this mode should not exceed any of the limits of the system components including cables, voltage, and temperature	Operation in this mode should not exceed any of the limits of the system components including cables, voltage, and temperature
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Extinct. Pass	Activate	The temperature of the battery must be managed in order to prevent an operational fire	If the battery is too cold then the alarm could cause further damage

## Application of Safety Codes and Standards

- NFPA 70 , NEC, Article 480 Storage Batteries
- NFPA 70E Article 320 Safety Requirements Related to Batteries and Battery Rooms
- IEEE Stationary Battery Committee Standards
- IEC 60812 Analysis techniques for system reliability – Procedure for failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)
- IEC 61508 Functional Safety of Electrical /Electronic/ Programmable Electronic Safety-related Systems
- UL and other battery abuse testing standards

## Cell Failure Propagation Protocol Development

- Developed stationary battery test procedure to determine if single cell failures will propagate to modules

## Project Status

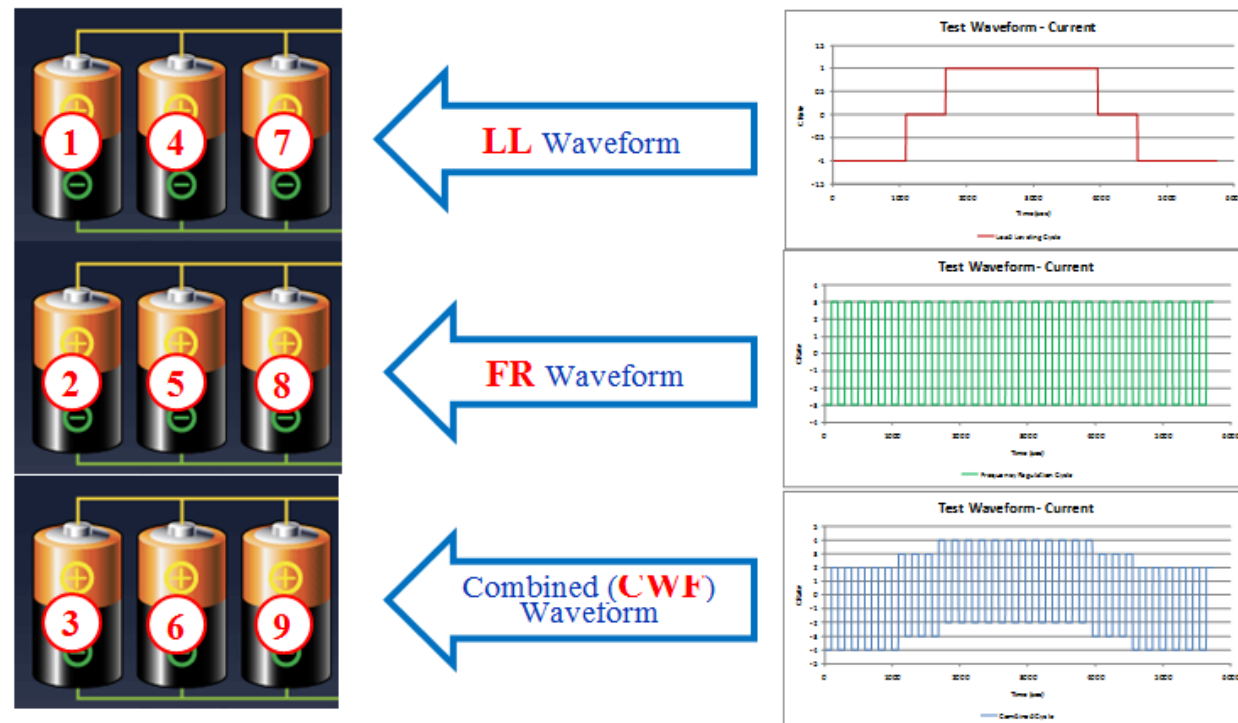
- Poster Presented, March 2014
- System Safety Analysis of TransPower GridSaver is in progress
- Waiting on laboratory availability for module abuse procedure validation

SAND2014-2146P  
Presented March 2014



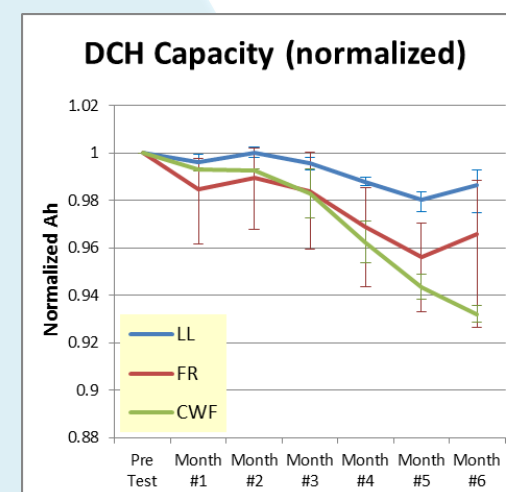
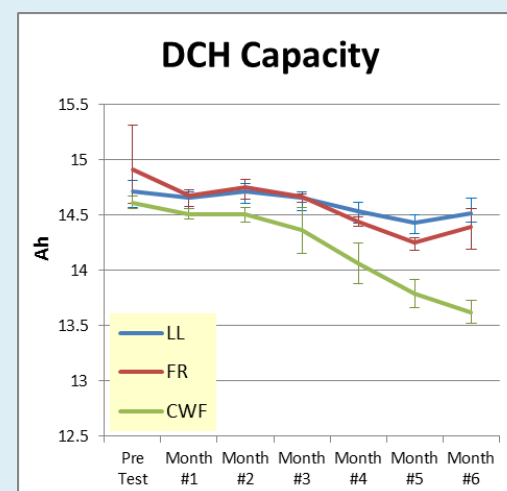
# Stacked Services Degradation Analysis

## Experimental Design



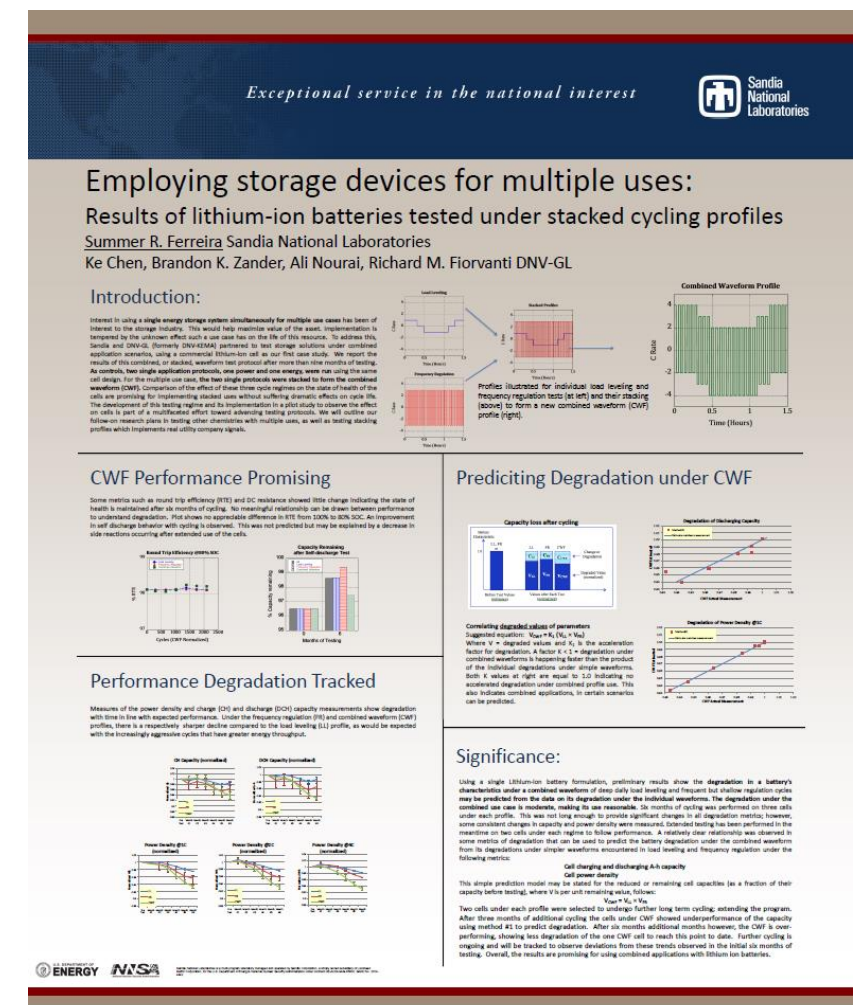
## Project Status

- Poster Presented at ESA
- Cells cycling at Sandia
- Planning for implementation on other chemistries and designs
- Planning for implementation of other stacking conventions



## Summarized Results to Date

$$\text{Capacity under CWF} = (\text{capacity under LL waveform}) \times (\text{capacity under FR waveform})$$



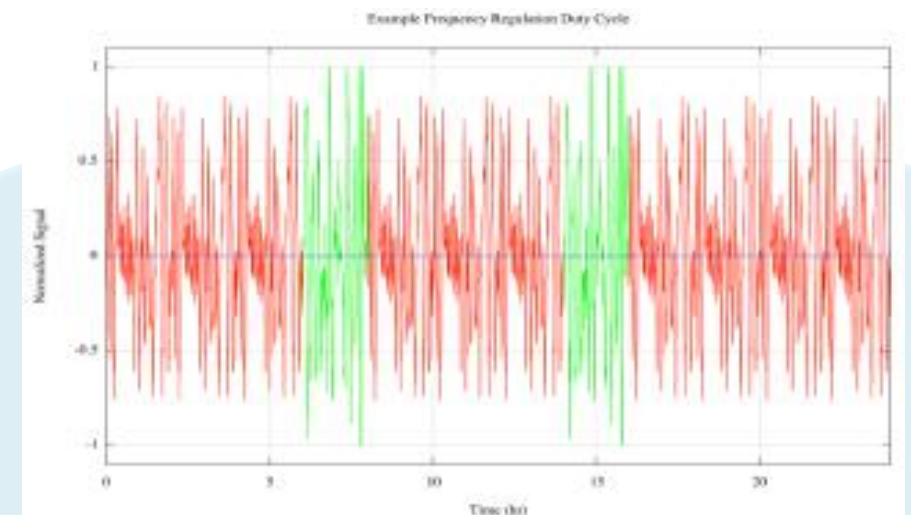
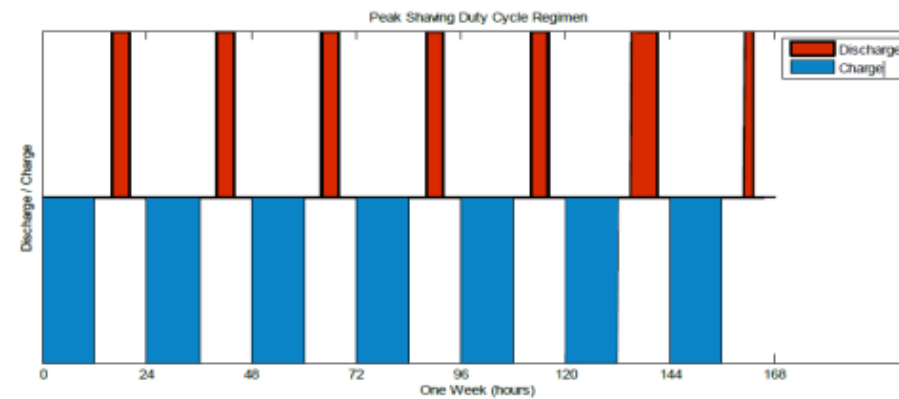
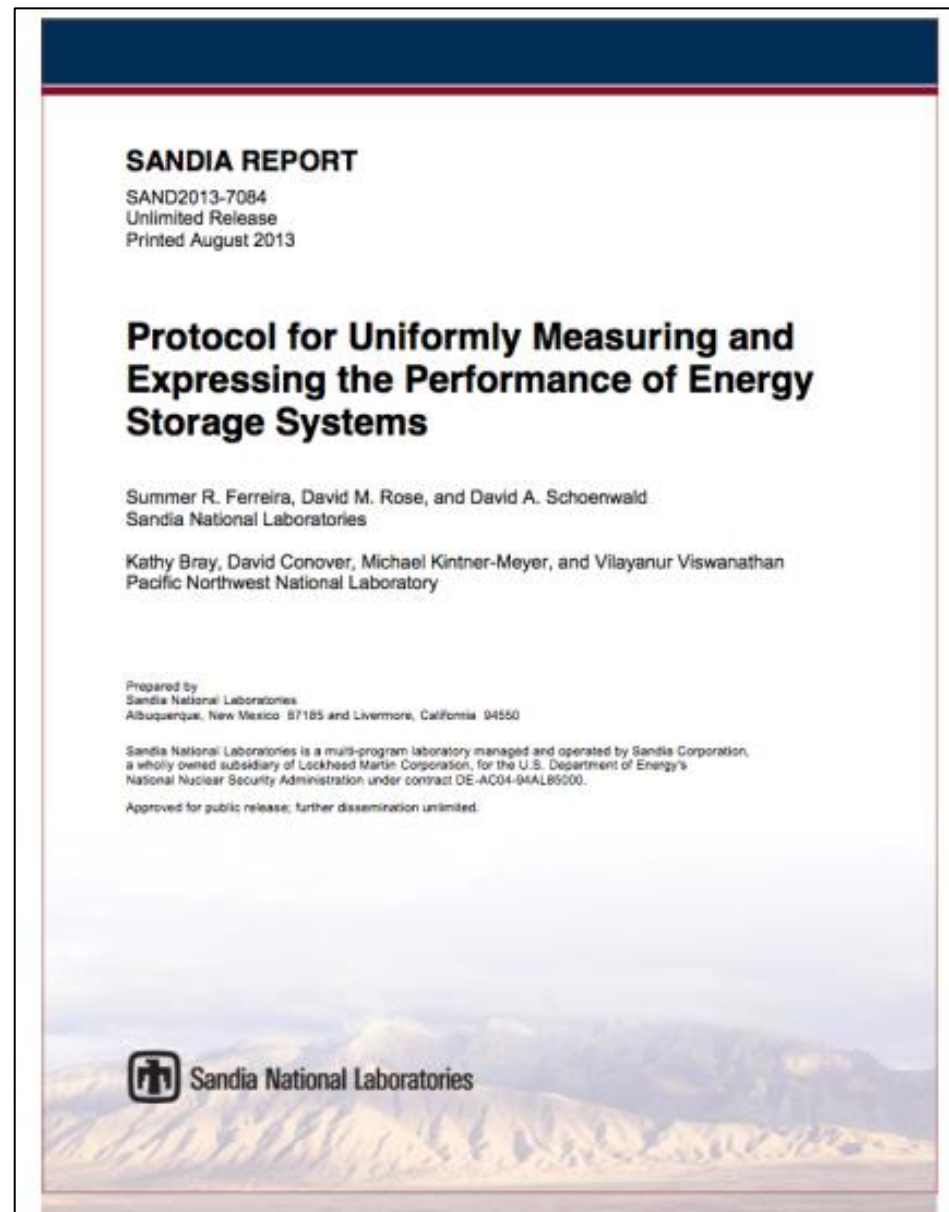
SAND2014-4442P  
Presented June 2014

In Partnership With

DNV-GL

# DOE Performance Protocol Review

Compulsion of lessons learned from application of DOE performance protocol



## Project Status

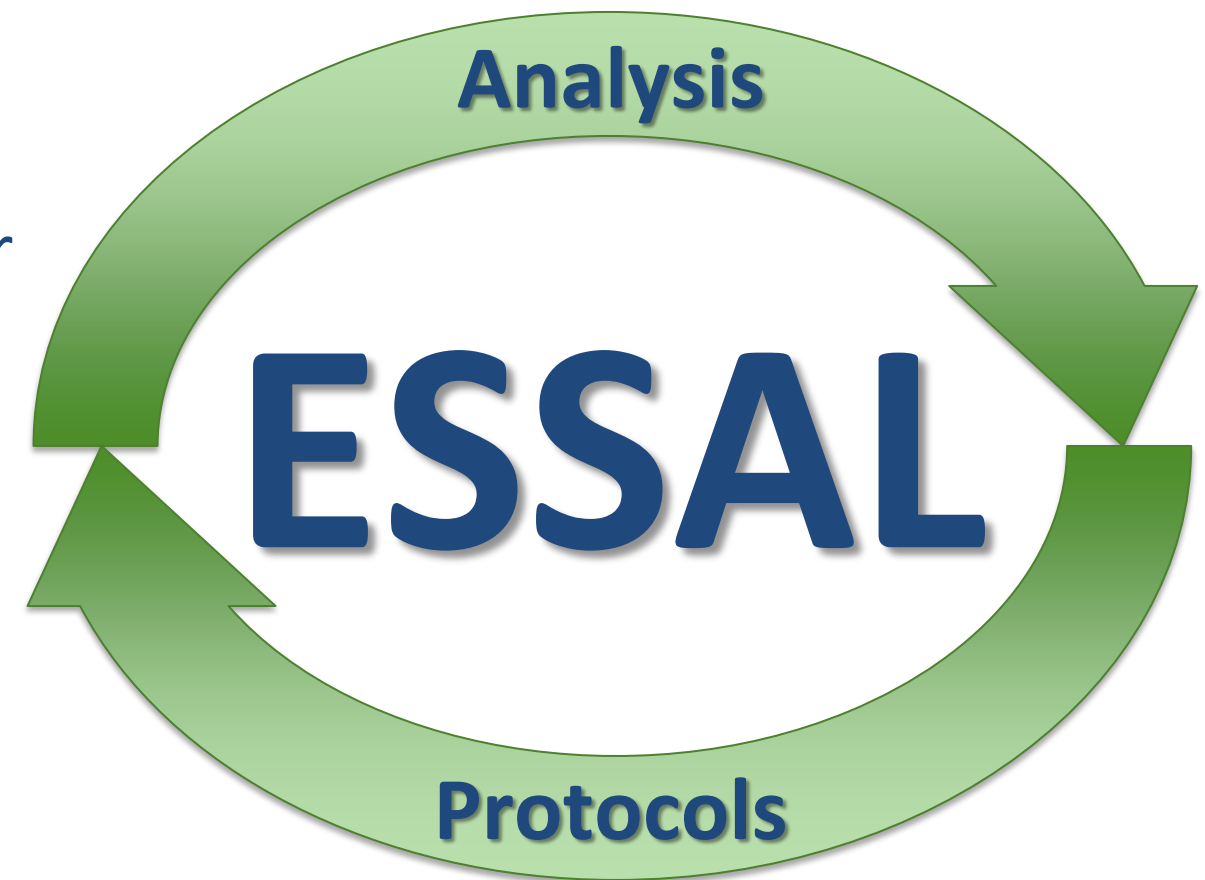
- Data and application notes are being collected
- Working with review committees to add new sections



# Summary of FY14 Accomplishments

## Milestones Reached

1. ESS Safety Analysis Poster Presented
2. Stacked Services Degradation Poster Presented
3. Raytheon RK10 Installed
4. Installed RDAS at UET
5. Multiple Services Poster Presented
6. Aquion Stack on PSOC Cycle
7. TransPower GridSaver Installed



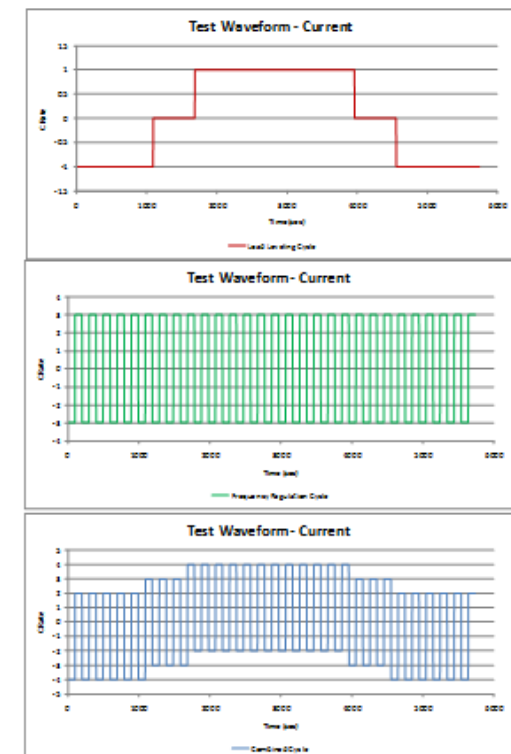
## Impact

- The next generation of test protocols for energy storage systems will provide better information, at lower cost, than what is now available.
- Data collected and disseminated breaks down the barriers to energy storage acceptance by boosting confidence of customers and regulators
- The technology of research partners can be improved through collaboration
- We are changing how the industry looks at the safety, reliability, and performance of energy storage systems

# Future Tasks, FY15 and Beyond

Continue to develop new ways of analyzing cell, module, and system performance and safety

- Continue the analysis of UET, TransPower, and Raytheon Systems and expand to other technologies such as flywheels
- Develop robust network of RDAS units and continue to expand safety analysis research
- Expand stacked cell cycle protocol in new next logical dimension
- Develop new safety protocols and analytics





# ESSAL Website

[www.sandia.gov/batterytesting](http://www.sandia.gov/batterytesting)

The next call for proposals will open soon.



[Click to get FAST-Track Application](#)



[Click to get Standard Application  
\[more than 6 months\]](#)



[Click to get Application](#)

Download appropriate application,  
Fill out,  
Save for your records, and  
Email a copy to [Energystorage@sandia.gov](mailto:Energystorage@sandia.gov)

Thank You to the DOE OE and especially Dr. Gyuk for his dedication and support to the ES industry and Sandia's ES Program.

Questions?

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